

Unit Nine

Vocabulary

Starting again

تمهيداً من كتابي
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experience	يجرب	contribute to	يساهم في	society	مجتمع
interview	مقابله شخصيه	contribution	مساهمه	Entrepreneurship	ريادة الاعمال
career	مهنة	common sense	الفطرة السليمه	entrepreneurs	رجال الاعمال
life experience	خبره الحياه	life-changing	الحياه المتغيره	employment	وظيفة
reinvent	يعد اختراع	wisdom	الحكمة	working knowledge	المعرفة العملية
level	مستوى	basic	اساسي	practical	عملي
ability	القدرة	title	عنوان - لقب	creative	مبدع
knowledge	المعرفة	competition	منافسة	publish	ينشر
procedures	اجراءات	customers	زبائن	regret	يندم
weights	اثنال - اوزان	question	يسأل	exist	يوجد
surprising	مدهش	challenges	تحديات	comparison	مقارنه
contact	يتصل	business	عمل - شركة	factors	عوامل
potential	امكانيه - محتمل	ingredients	مكونات	result	نتيجة - يولد - ينتج
depend on	يعتمد على	involve in	يشتمل على	argument	جدال
solutions	حلول	runner	عداء	distance	مسافه
point of view	وجهه نظر	remain	يبقى	active	نشط
judgments	احكام	behave	يتصرف	distinguish	يعيز
gather	يجمع	motivation	حافز	passion	عاطفه
exceptions	استثناءات	volunteer	متطوع	grandchildren	احفاد
roommate	زميل سكن	dishonest	غير امين	typical	نموذجي
retire	يتقاعد	discussion	مناقشه	organise	ينظم
pointless	بلا هدف	article	مقاله	refresh	ينعش
optimistic	متفائل	member	عضو	generation	جيل
adventures	مغامرات	debate	مناقره	advantage	ميزه
paintings	لوحات زيتيه	cash	بصرف شيك	sew	يخيط
pandemic	جائحه	Solar power	طاقة شمسيه	vehicle	مركبه
migrate	يهاجر	consequently	بالتالي	a regular basis	قاعده منتظمه
recycled	معاد تدويره	seaweed	اعشاب	bubble	فقاعه
passionate	عاطفي	benefactor	محسن	ignore	يتجاهل
energy	طاقة	fountain	نافوره	fashionable	عفي الموضه
ring	خاتم - اتصال	horrified	مرعوب	owing to	بسبب
a life sentence	حكم بالسجن مدى الحياه	prison	سجن	ashamed	مكسوم من خطأ
crouch	ينحني	watchman	غفير - حارس	storm	عاصفه
proud	فخور - متكبر	permanent	دائم	deny	ينكر
boast	يتفاخر	truth	الحقيقه	confirm	يؤكد
trick	يخدع	beg	يتوسل	criminal	مجرم
court	محكمة	graveyard	المدافن	guilty	صفيه - جوده
reaction	سعاد	desert	يهجر	fortune	ثروة - حظ
ceremony	احتفال	awards	جوائز	attend	يحضر
trust	يثق	indicate	يشير الى	sincere	مخلص
recover	يشفي - يتعافى	whisper	يهمس	details	تفاصيل
dismiss	يطرد - يفصل	obvious	واضح	gatekeeper	حارس البوابه
Keep away from	يبعد	guilty	مذنب	delighted	سعيد
instructions	تعليمات	jealous	غيور	adore	يعشق
remind	يذكر	clients	عملاء	influence	تأثير

Definitions

contribution	doing something to make a difference to a situation.	مساهمة
banking procedures	steps that workers need to follow to complete a process in a bank	إجراءات بنكية
common sense	personal qualities that help distinguish the wise from the unwise	الفطرة السليمة
employment	when someone is paid to do a job	وظيفة
life experience	events or activities that help you gather knowledge and skills	خبرته الحياه
(career) direction	to change who you are, e.g. by starting a different job	تغيير المهنة
wisdom	events or activities that help you gather knowledge and skills	الحكمة
reinvent (yourself)	the way that someone is changing or developing their career	يعيد اكتشافا
working knowledge	a simple understanding of how something works	المعرفة العملية
life-changing	an important thing that results in your life being different	تغيير في أسلوب الحياه
championship	A competition to find which player, team etc is the best in a particular sport.	بطولة

Expressions

do a job	يؤدي وظيفة	working life	الحياه العملية
Continue (to or v+ing)	يستمر	make a difference	يعمل اختلاف
ability to use	القدرة على	make decisions	يتخذ قرار
gain knowledge	يكتسب معرفه	love writing stories	يحب كتابه القصص
would get paid to do	سوف يدفع له	got married	تزوج
result in	ينتج عنه - يؤدي	grow up	ينشأ - يكبر
do writing	يقوم بكتابه	a creative writing class	فصل الكتابه الابداعيه
at the age of 49	في سن 49	win a prize	يفوز بجائزه
gain wisdom	يكتسب الحكمة	start working	بدا العمل
change direction	يغير الوظيفة	sports science	العلم الرياضي
perfect jobs	وظائف مثقنه	a sports teacher	مدرس تربيه رياضيه
make a contribution to	لديه مساهمات	a positive impact on	له تأثير ايجابي على
a long distance runner	عداء مسافات طويله	do volunteer work	يؤدي عمل تطوعي
reasons for	اسباب ل	as active as	نشط مثل
previously known	معروف سابقا	as physically active as	نشط بدنيا مثل
Typical of	نموذجي	in other ways	بطرق اخري
in such a way that	بهذه الطريقه	fear over	يخاف
My heart sank	اشعر بالحزن	grateful to	ممتن ل
tell the truth	يقول الحقيقه	Do a separate task	يؤدي مهمه منفصله
is made from	مصنوع من	Suffer from	يعاني من
a solar-powered car	عربيه تعمل بالطاقه الشمسيه	Second hand pieces	قطع مستعمله
Care for	يهتم ب	bottled water	زجاجات مياه
take care of the elderly	يهتم بكبار السن	Make contributions to	يعمل مساهمات
physical contact	اتصال بدني	respect for older people	يكرم كبار السن
contribute to society	يساهم في	less healthy mentally and physically	اقل في الصحه بدنيا و عقليا

gain knowledge	يكتسب معرفه	In the summer hoilday	في احاره الصيف
In business	في عمله	Interested in	مهتم ب

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
train	يتدرب	Trainer - training	تدريب - مدرب		
know	يعلم	knowledge	معرفة	knowledgeable	قابل للمعرفة
rgret	يندم	regret	ندم	Regrettable	مؤسف
ignore	يتجاهل	ignorance	الجهل	ignorable	جاهل
contribute	يساهم	contribution	مساهمه	contributable	قابل للمساهمه
invent	يخترع	invention	اختراع	inventive	ابداعي
employ	يوظف	employment	يوظف	employed	موظف
volunteer	يتطوع	volunteer	متطوع		
result	يؤدي - ينتج	result	نتيجه	resultant	ناتج

Antonyms

Word		Antonym	
active	نشط	inactive	كسول
volunteer	متطوع	draftee	مجنّد
amazing	مذهل	unremarkable	لا يمكن ملاحظته
employment	عمل	unemployment	البطالة
value	قيمه	disesteem	عدم الاهتمام
start	يبدأ	Finish - end	ينتهي
encourage	يشجع	discourage	يحبط
wisdom	الحكمه	folly	العبط
permanent	دائم	impermanent	مؤقت
pointless	بلا هدف	pointed	بهدف

Synonyms

Word	Synonyms	
contribution	assistance	مساهمه
amazing	surprising	مذهل
value	Esteem -esteem	قيمه
encourage	Support - promote	يشجع
challenge	confront	يتحدى
permanent	constant	دائم

Language Notes

1. A number of people were standing in front of the bank waiting to open
 -The number of people was standing in front of the bank waiting to open

2- Ali can get a job easily.

- Ali is able to get a job easily.

-Ali is capable of getting a job easily.

- Ali has the ability to get a job easily.

3-

الجملة الأولى (النتيجة)

Because
as
Since

(فعل + فاعل) الجملة الثانية +

- 1- Ali was very unhappy **because** he **didn't succeed**.
- 2- **As he was ill**, he went to the doctor.
- 3- **Since she was wise**, she could solve the problem.

ولكن

→ الجملة الأولى } **because of / due to/ owing to / for / on account of / thanks to /** Noun
v. ing

- He went to the doctor **because of being ill**.
- She could solve the problem **due to her wisdom/ being wise**.
- The film was very successful **because of the amazing sound quality**
-

4- **decide to** + مصدر يقرر **decide on** + اسم يختار **Decide that** + جملة يقرر

- In the end, we decided to go to the theatre.
- I've decided on blue for the bathroom.
- She decided that she would retire to the country.

5- experience (خبرة (اسم لا يعد ولا يسبقها أداة تكرة و يقصد بها المعرفة و المهارات التي يكتسبها الانسان في العمل) / مواقف / تجارب (و يقصد بها الأحداث التي يمر بها الانسان في حياته) / تجربة (تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن العلماء و أبحاثهم)
experiences
experiment

- I'm afraid I don't have much sales experience.
- His experiences in Germany were rather depressing.
- They did a number of experiments last week.

6- **encourage + v.ing** يشجع - We should encourage reading as it is very useful.
encourage .. sb to + inf - My parents encouraged me to be independent
discourage ... sb from + (v + ing) يمنع - My parents discouraged me from smoking

7- **win (won / won)** يفوز به / يكتسب (يأتي بعده الشيء الذي تفوز به أو تكسبه)
beat (beat / beaten) يهزم / ينقلب على (يأتي بعده الشخص أو الفريق المهزوم)
gain (gained / gained) يكتسب / يزداد
earn (earned / earned) يكتسب (من العمل الجاد)

- win: (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة)
- a match / a game an award / a prize) يفوز به / يكتسب
- beat: (someone شخص / a team فريق) يهزم
- gain: experience خبرة / Knowledge معلومات / معرفة يكتسب
- (weight وزن / height إطول / speed سرعة) يزداد
- earn money / his living يكتسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد)

8-be made of: (مادة لا تتغير خواصها) مصنوع من

- This watch is made of gold.
- **be made from:** (مادة أو أكثر تتغير خواصها) مصنوع من
- This cake is made from flour, butter and milk.
- **be made by:** (مبني للمجهول) مصنوع بواسطة
- This hat was made by a friend of mine.
- **be made in:** (مكان معين) مصنوع في

- A lot of products are now made in China

9-♦ Profession

مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرا كبيرا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس

- He left **the teaching profession** to set up his own business.

♦ Work:

العمل بصفة عامة ولا تجمع وتأتي أيضا بمعنى مكان العمل

- Peter's work involves a lot of travelling.
- I have a lot of work to do.

♦ a work of art • works of art

إذا جمعت كلمة work يصبح معناها مصنع أو مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو الديباجة

♦ Job: وظيفة (تجمع) و تشير إلى عمل منظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال

- When she left college, she got a job as a secretary.
- She has applied for a job with an insurance company.

♦ Career:

المستقبل الوظيفي / الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة

- He has a long career in journalism. الصحافة

10. reason for + v. + ing / اسم

سبب

cause (v)

يسبب

reason why + جملة

سبب

cause of (n)

سبب

Ex: I don't know the reason for his absence.

I don't know the reason why he is absent.

What caused the fire?

What was the cause of the fire?

10) BOTH

1- نستخدم both للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء و تساوي في المعنى، و هي جمع دائم

2- نستخدم both في كل من الجمل المثبتة و المنفية

3- يمكن أن نستخدم both و of the

- I ate **both the apple and the orange**.

Both of the girls **are** wearing white suits.

Both of the those students **didn't pass** the exam.

- I gave **both students** a book. (NOT: both student)

- **Both children** were born in Italy. - **Both the children** were born in Italy.

- **Both of the children** were born in Italy.

- **Both my parents** have fair hair. - **Both of my parents** have fair hair.

- **Both of us** like skiing. - I told **both of them** to calm down. clever students.

LISTENING TEXT

1)

In today's programme, we look at three people who experienced interesting changes to their lives, and look at how these changes enable them to reinvent themselves and become successful at the same time.

Let's start with Anna Mary Robertson Moses; also known as Grandma Moses. People have been buying her beautiful paintings for years, but she almost did not become an artist at all. She was born in New York in 1860 and worked on her husband's farm. In her spare time, she sewed with her friends, often sewing pictures of farm life for fun. When she was 78, she had started to suffer from a disease which made it difficult for her to use her fingers to hold small things. So, she started painting instead. Her paintings showed farm life from her past and was so popular that they later sold all over the world. She was still painting just before she died, aged 101.

Another amazing woman was Laura Ingalls Wilder. Born in 1867, Laura grew up in a remote part of the USA. Her parents did not have much money, so Laura started to teach when she was just 15

to help the family earn some money. She later married, had children and worked on her husband's farm. Her daughter Rose became a journalist and encouraged her mother to reinvent herself as an author. She was not successful at first, but in 1932 her first book was published when she was 65. Children have enjoyed her little house books ever since, and the television programme 'Little House on the Prairie' was also very successful. Finally, you may not know Ivan Roitt but his work has been very important in helping to stop the disease cancer. Ivan was working at the university in London for 25 years when he thought about retiring. Then, a friend asked him if he would like to do research into cancer at a different university. He then set up a cancer research centre what he continues to work for 2 days a week although he is 87.

2)

Magda : So, the teacher said we have to have a discussion about what younger people can learn from older people.

Heba : Mm! What do you think?

Magda : I don't really see what we can learn from them, and not many older people even know how to use the internet. How can they help us?

Heba : I'm not sure if that's really the case. I know three or four older people who are always online. They videocall their grandchildren and buy things online, for example.

Magda : Yes, but that's probably only because they've learnt how to do it from young people. People like our grandparents need us to help them. They can't help us.

Heba : But my grandmother has really helped me a lot. She gave me some really good advice last year when I was struggling to manage my time. She told me to think about how I would feel when I'm 80 years old and I look back on my life. What would I want to spend my time doing? She said that then you just have to focus your energy on those things and that's what I did. It really helped.

Magda : Mm! But, don't you think a younger person could give you good advice too? Every time that I'm in a difficult situation, my big brother always helps me.

Heba : I am sure other people can do too! But, maybe older people can do it better because they have more life experience. They've been alive for much longer than your brother.

Magda : But some people's lives are a quite boring. Don't you think? I can understand how you can learn something from the life experiences of people who have had an interesting life. But what about others who haven't?

Heba : I don't know. I think older people can help us a lot just because they've been alive a long time. They've met so many people, done so many things, had life experience ...

READING

Nabila, 52

I've always **loved writing** stories, but I never thought that writing was something that I would get paid to do. In my twenties, I got married and had children, which kept me very busy. When my children **grew up**, I realised that I hadn't done any writing for

How different societies around the world view older people

You probably see your grandparents every week, or maybe they live with you and your parents. However, in some countries, young people see their grandparents less often, even though this is not something they enjoy. **Let's take a** look at why this is, and how older people are seen round the world. The United Nations has the **International Day for Older Persons each October**, which celebrates **the contributions that older people make to society**. In fact, many countries already show their respect for older people in the way they speak to them. For example, many African languages use the word **mzee** before an older person's name to **show them respect**. In Japan, the **suffix -san** is used in the same way. In Hawaiian, older people are called **kupuna**, which translates as something like **wisdom**. In Egypt, many elderly people are **cared for by their children** or other family members. This is the same in countries such as China, Japan and Korea, where around **75% of elderly people** live with their adult children. However, this situation has changed in recent years. In some countries, many people have migrated to the cities to find work, which means they do not live near their family home. **Consequently**, some people are not able to look after their parents when they get older the way they would like to. **Fortunately**, technology has helped younger people who live far away to contact their elderly parents **on a regular basis**. They can now chat with them through video calls or communicate daily through social media. This is a good way of communication, especially **during the coronavirus pandemic**, when it was better to take care of **the elderly without actually visiting** and coming into **physical contact** with them.

Exercises

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I think Ahmad Zewail is the most.....character for a lot of youth to be scientists.

a) inspiring b) encouraged c) depressive d) suitable

2. When our children grow, they will realise the fact of life.

a) on b) at c) up d) into

3- The police accused the accused the he didn't follow the the right.....to get the visa.

a) procedures b) steps c) measurements d) coures

4.The interviewer asked the applicant about his working..... Ha answered five.

a) wise b) experiment c) experiences d) experience

5. Most kind people use their common..... to solve the problems they face.

a) sites b) since c) sense d) sensor

6. When we get a job ,we expect to bewell to do it.

a) pay b) paid c) pays d) paying

7. We should encourage businessmen toto developing our society .

a) carry out b) take place c) contribute d) contemplated

8. From my point of....., our team has played well and deserved to win.

a) view b) review c) theory d) direction

9. He didn't get the jobthe lack of experience.

a) because b) owing to c) as d) despite

10. When met Ali after the interview , I.....that he didn't get the job as he was sad.

a) know b) recognised c) realised d) released

11.We all speak about our parents with.....great after their death.

a) souvenir b) memory c) fashion d) passion

12. It'sto look after your children and teach them the good morals.

a) passionate b) hateful c) attractive d) sense

13. If we feel that we don't do well in our jobs, it's better to change.....
a) procession b) place c) direction d) option
14.number of journalists has surrounded the minister asking him some questions.
a) A b) An c) some d) The
15.number of journalists have surrounded the minister asking him some questions.
a) A b) An c) some d) The
16. The between the rich and the poor is unfair. The needs of the poor are more.
a) composition b) comprehension c) comparison d) strength
17. Our country faces a lot of..... We should overcome them to cope with the developed countries.
a) challenges b) facilities c) disasters d) services
18. The magic cure for unemployment problem, doesn't..... We should provide true job opportunities.
a) exit b) invest c) find d) exist
19. The big companies attract their..... by giving them big discounts.
a) employees b) customers c) sellers d) bakers
20. We shouldn't..... what we have lost. We should do our best to compensate it.
a) sorry b) avoid c) regret d) sad
21. The..... between the teams in the World Cup is intense.
a) comparison b) comprehension c) completion d) competition
22. The private sector should give real..... for our youth to encourage them to work.
a) profession b) career c) employment d) occupation
23. Some people prefer having more than a in their houses especially the hall being high a little.
a) liver b) level c) leave d) raise
24. The contractor started the ground to build the power station.
a) demolishing b) constructing c) making d) leveling
25. Youth should depend on their to achieve their ambitions.
a) challenges b) levels c) abilities d) muscles
26. the government should give real chances to invest their capitals.
a) customers b) employers c) businessman d) entrepreneurs
27. The family..... gather every Friday to discuss their affairs.
a) organs b) numbers c) members d) groups
28. we all should practice sports to be and attractive.
a) depressive b) active c) quiet d) passive
29., technology has helped younger people to try finding jobs in new fields like programming.
a) Fortunately b) Unfortunately c) Lucky d) Interesting
30. The people usually have great wisdom on facing problems.
a) old b) young c) elderly d) rush
31. One of the best qualities of good families is that they teach their members to be.....
a) respect b) respected c) respectful d) respectable
32. We all like to live a life full of
a) adventures b) dangers c) defeats d) risks
33. The synonym of "passionate" is.....
a) emotional b) violent c) moderate d) mild
34. The government must relieve the banking..... to encourage the investors to come to Egypt.
a) procedures b) steps c) measurements d) cures
35. we should dedicate a day of the week to do..... work to help the community.
a) professional b) paid c) volunteer d) spontaneous
36. Tarek decided to change and became a teacher instead.
a) career b) job c) employment d) profession
37. The antonym of "active" is.....

- a) disactive b) unactive c) inactive d) ilactive
38. I don't think she's of most people of her age. She is lazy and depressed
- a) inactive b) impressing c) repulsive d) typical
39. Our discussions shouldn't be We should benefit from them and not to waste time.
- a) useful b) pointless c) attractive d) foolish
40. of the boys have come to school. They are present.
- a) Neither b) None c) Both d) few
41. of the boys has come to school. They are absent.
- a) Neither b) Either c) Both d) few
- 42- Practising sports make us active.
- a) mentally b) practical c) physically d) naturally
43. Judy found that working as a volunteer was a life
- a) experiment b) experience c) working d) changing
45. Mobile phones have enabled young people who live far away to their elderly parents on a regular basis
- a) talk b) communicate c) connect d) contact
- 46- The synonym of "entrepreneurs" is
- a) customers b) employers c) businessman d) contractors
47. The language courses depend on the of the learners.
- a) liver b) level c) leave d) raise
48. The new business opportunities in Egypt have encouraged on a grand scale.
- a) customhouse b) frankness c) friendship d) entrepreneurship
49. There were no instructions, so we had to use our common to work it out.
- a) sites b) since c) sense d) sensor
50. The whether the coach was right or not when he excluded Afsha from the team is still interesting.
- a) debate b) speech c) view d) sight
- 51- The synonym of "challenge" is
- a) winning b) defeat c) confront d) withdraw
52. I think it's an interesting debate whether or not people can still make a to society when they're older.
- a) comparison b) comprehension c) contribution d) competition
53. The of coronavirus is a lot of deaths.
- a) cause b) list c) reason d) result
54. Judges have to get all the necessary about the case before making his decisions.
- a) results b) views c) knowledge d) experiences
55. My brother is always About his team's win. He expects scoring a lot of goals.
- a) beaten b) sunny c) passive d) optimistic
56. I really enjoyed this It is full of good useful tips. Its writer is a famous one.
- a) article b) news c) posts d) paper
57. It when I hear good news, especially the news of marriage.
- a) pretty b) saddens c) refreshes d) delighted
58. Down's Syndrome is a condition that someone is born with, that stops them from developing in a normal way, both and physically.
- a) quickly b) naturally c) mentally d) normally
59. We have listen well to the older as they have wisdom and experience.
- a) nations b) peoples c) adventures d) generations
60. We should encourage people to use solar cars as they are green.
- a) powered b) power c) strength d) energy
61. Albert Einstein's work has been a major to science..
- a) participate b) contribution c) excellence d) changes
62. We should all value the life of older people. They have learned a lot throughout their lives.
- a) wise b) experiment c) experiences d) experience

63. Many young people find their first working in shops or cafes
a) careers b) experience c) work d) skill
64. Lara worked abroad for four years, which was an amazing working..... that she will never forget.
a) contribution b) knowledge c) changes d) travelling
65. She has decided to herself as a person who wants to help poor and sick people around the world.
a) reexplore b) rediscover c) reinvent d) strengthen
- 66- The antonym of "optimistic" is.....
a) inactive b) ugly c) pessimistic d) attractive
67. In the past, a night was like a police officer, who kept people safe at night.
a) watchman b) baker c) clockman d) doorman
68. Hamdi got an email that that the job interview was successful. He starts next month.
a) sure b) made c) told d) confirmed
69. Farmers..... the land after three years of no rain.
a) reclaimed b) deserted c) deserted d) committed
70. Gameela..... near the box to see the new-born kittens.
a) sewed b) watched c) crouched d) saw
71. A lot of people preferto other countries to look for better job opportunities.
a) working b) migrating c) visiting d) deserting
- 72 Ais someone whose job is to help people talk about and deal with their problems.
a) encouraging b) advisor c) councillor d) trainer
72. The..... of our national team controlw the players well and achieved good results.
a) coach b) trainee c) councillor d) trainers
73. My heart..... when I was not accepted for the job.
a) sank b) drowned c) break d) fell
74. My mother was a part-time worker at the school, but now she works, five days a week.
a) temporarily b) permanently c) continuously d) slowly
75. I..... lions if I'm alone in a forest.
a) fear b) adore c) prefer d) hope
75. I..... elephants if I'm in the zoo. I like riding on their backs.
a) fear b) adore c) loathe d) hope
76. A person who a crime is called a
a) criminal b) suspect c) officer d) defender
77. The.....of coronavirus has caused a lot of losses to the global economy.
a) pandema b) pandemic c) disease d) plight
78. She..... about her family as it is important in the society.
a) beasts b) boasts c) boosts d) fame
79. We are all of our national team as it won a lot of difficult matches.
a) wonderful b) famous c) proud d) fantastic
80. We should ecourage factories and encourage people to use.....products.
a) recycle b) recycled c) recycling d) recycles
81. Meat is an important.....in many of the Egyptians' dishes.
a) component b) ingredient c) compound d) complex

QUANTIFIERS

Quantifiers قبل شرح نعيد قليلا على المعدود والغير معدود

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1. Countable Nouns

1- الأسماء التي تعد هي الأسماء التي يكون لها شكل مفرد وشكل جمع:

ويسبقها (a / an / one / this / that / the / my) في المفرد.

و (some / any / a lot of / many / (a) few / a number of / the / my) في الجمع.

- My teachers encourage me and **a lot of** students to do our best.
- I saw **an** accident in **the** square.

2- هناك كلمات تتكون من جزأين وتعتبر دائما جمع إلا إذا سبقها : a pair of

socks / shoes / shorts / trousers / glasses / pants / gloves / scissors

- My shoes **are** clean. / - A pair of Italian shoes **is** very expensive.

3- هناك كلمات جمع ليس لها مفرد وتعتبر دائما جمع:

police / clothes / people / goods / troops / arms / remains / cattle

- The police **are** looking for two criminals.

4- هناك كلمات تبقى كما هي في المفرد والجمع مع حذف أداة التكرار عند الجمع:

a means / means	a series / series	a species / species
a sheep / sheep	a deer / deer	a youth / youth

- The train **is** a cheap **means** of transport.
- Buses and trains **are** **means** of public transport.

5- هناك كلمات في شكلها المفرد تأخذ فعل مفرد ككل أو جمع كالأفراد :

team / generation / couple / crew / gang / staff / navy / group / government / committee / family / class / army

- Mr Hesham's **family** is big. - My family **are** having tea now.

2. Uncountable Nouns

- الأسماء التي لا تعد لا تستخدم قبلها أدوات التكرار a / an ولا تجمع وتأخذ فعل مفرد :

- The **news** you told me yesterday was depressing - **Ice** melts in the sun.

School subjects	history / chemistry / biology / geography / philosophy
Abstract nouns	beauty / confidence / courage / honesty / peace / poverty
Sports	football / hockey / tennis / volleyball / squash / chess
Gases	oxygen / nitrogen / hydrogen / carbon dioxide
Languages	English / French / Italian / Spanish / German / Arabic
Meals	breakfast / lunch / dinner / supper
Liquids	water / coffee / oil / milk / soup / blood / tea / juice / petrol
Activities	shopping / studying / writing / smoking / reading / washing
Other nouns	meat / rice / oil / butter / macaroni / cheese / sugar / salt / bread / beef / furniture / gold / silver / iron / copper / brass / tin / cotton / silk / wool / information / news / luggage / baggage / equipment / evidence / advice / paper / tourism /

fever / flu.

- المواد الدراسية والألعاب الرياضية والأمراض المنتهية بحرف s يُستخدم معها فعل مفرد :

Athletics / billiards / gymnastics / mathematics / dominoes / statistics / physics / genetics / classics / politics / economics / measles / diabetes.

- العبارات الدالة على الكمية و المبالغ المالية والزمن و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن و درجات الحرارة تأخذ فعل مفرد :

- Ten million pounds **is** a lot of money. - Fifty litres of petrol **fills** my car.

- هناك كلمات لها معنيان احدهما يعد والاخر لا يعد :

لا يعد	يعد	لا يعد	يعد
paper ورق	a paper جريدة	orange برتقالي	an orange برتقالة
chicken لحم دجاج	a chicken فرخة	hair شعر	a hair شعرة
time وقت	a time مرة	cold البرد	a cold نزلة برد
tin قصدير	a tin علبة	noise ضوضاء	noises اصوات
glass زجاج	a glass كوب زجاج	iron حديد	an iron مكواة
coffee قهوة	a coffee فنجان قهوة	light ضوء	a light لمبة

- كلمات تسبق الاسم الذي يعد في حالة الجمع والذي لا يعد :

1- a lot of / plenty of	كثير من (عدد - كمية) في الاثبات	We have a lot of friends. We need plenty of milk.
2- many (more - the most)	عدد كثير من	Nada can't revise many poems.
3- much (more - the most)	كمية كثيرة من	She has much sugar in her tea.
4- few (fewer - fewest)	عدد قليل لا يكفي	Few students are absent.
5- a few (fewer - fewest)	عدد لا بأس به	A few students are absent.
6- little (less / least)	كمية لا تكفي	There's little salt in the food.
7- a little (less / least)	كمية لا بأس بها	There's a little salt in the food.
8- A number of + اسم جمع + فعل جمع		A number of the boys are absent.
9- One of + اسم مفرد + فعل مفرد		One of the boys isn't here.
10- V-ing + اسم جمع + فعل مفرد		Reading books is my hobby
11- some	بعض (اثبات وسؤال العرض والطلب) عدد - كمية	She bought some eggs / oil. Can you lend me some money?
12- any	أي (نفي - سؤال استفساري) عدد - كمية	Have you got any sisters? I haven't seen any birds there.

- How many girls are in your class ? - There are twenty four.
- How much coffee do you drink ? - Three cups.

- يمكن استخدام أدوات تجزئة مع الكلمات التي لا تعد و عدد الجمع تجمع أداة التجزئة فقط :

a piece of jewellery	قطعة من المجوهرات	a grain of sand	كوم من الرمال
a slice of meat	شريحة من اللحم	a loaf of bread	رغيف من الخبز
an item of information	مصطلح علمي	a sheet of paper	فرخ ورق

a packet of paper	باكور ورق	a piece of advice	نصيحة واحدة
a jar of jam	برطمان مربة	a bar of soap	قطعة من الصابون
a piece of music	مقطوعة موسيقية	a lump of sugar	مكعب سكر
a cup of coffee	فنجان قهوة	a bag of flour	كيس دقيق
a glass of lemonade	كوب عصير	a tube of toothpaste	أنبوب معجون
a bottle of milk	زجاجة من الحليب	a bar of chocolate	قطعة شيكولاته

QUANTIFIERS

a lot of – many – much – a few – few – a little – little – none- each – every – some- any

a lot of

نستخدم (plenty of- a lot of) في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد - لاحظ إن

- نستخدم lots of مع الكلمات التي تعد و لا تعد

- Ali has got a lot of / lots of / plenty of books.

- We ate a lot / plenty of cheese.

- I like films ,so I go to the cinema a lot.

يمكن أن نستخدم a lot بدون اسم

Many

: تأتي قبل اسم بعد في الإثبات و النفي و الاستفهام

- I haven't got many friends.

- Do you have many friends?

(so – as – too - a good - a great) ملحوظة يمكن تأتي many في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها

- There are too many people in the bus.

- He has a great many suits.

we say (many years / many weeks / many days)

لاحظ

We've lived here for many years. (not usually a lot of years)

Much

: تأتي قبل اسم لا بعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- Did you eat much cheese?

- We didn't eat much cheese

(so - very - as - too) much ملحوظة يمكن أن تأتي much في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها

- I miss you so much . - There is too much water in the bottle.

we use (too much / so much / as much) in positive sentences.

لاحظ

We spent too much money.

a few

=some

: تأتي قبل اسم بعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفي في الجملة المثبتة.

- I have a few (= a small number) pounds so I can buy a shirt

"When was the last time you saw Clare?" 'A few days ago.' (= 3 or 4 days ago)

Few

not

many

: تأتي قبل اسم بعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة:

I have few pounds so I can't buy a shirt

a little
=some

تأتي قبل اسم لا بعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي في الجملة المنبئة
I have **a little** (= a small amount) **sugar** but it is **enough** to make a cup of tea.

Little
Not
much

تأتي قبل اسم لا بعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا تكفي في الجملة المنبئة
I have **little** **sugar** so I **can't** make a cup of tea.

تأتي قبل اسم بعد أو اسم لا بعد في جملة خبرية منبئة وايضا (somebody/someone/something)

some

- My mother knows **some good stories**. (اسم بعد)
- I drank **some water**. (اسم لا بعد)

There's somebody at the door. - I want **something** to eat.

و في سؤالي العرض والطلب.

- Would you like **some tea**? (عرض)

- Can I have **some of these apples**? (طلب)

any

تأتي قبل اسم بعد أو اسم لا بعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية.
(anybody/anyone/anything)

- I **don't** want **any stamps**. (اسم بعد)

- I **didn't** drink **any milk**. (اسم لا بعد)

- There **isn't** **anybody** at the door.

- I **don't** want **anything** to eat.

- He went out **without any money**.

- It's a very easy exam. **Hardly anybody** fails. = almost **nobody** fails.

تستخدم لنفي **some** مع نفي الفعل.

- I bought **some books**.

- I **didn't** buy **any books**.

- She has **some money**.

- She **doesn't** have **any money**.

تأتي مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :

hardly - never - without - refuse - too to

- He **never** had **any** luck.

- We **hardly** had **any** money.

تستخدم مع **If** الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك .

- If anyone **has any questions**, I'll be pleased to answer them.

لاحظ

- Let me know if you **need anything**. - I'm sorry for **any trouble I've caused**

- The police want to speak **to anyone who saw the accident**.

- You can **take any bus**. They all go to the centre .

- We forgot to lock the door. **Anybody could** have come in.

Somebody/someone/anybody/anyone (مفرد) - they/them/their (الضمير جمع)

Someone has forgotten **their umbrella**.

Each

EACH

1- تستخدم (each) للإشارة المجموعة كأفـراد كل على حده.

- **Each child** received a present.

- I gave **each plant** some water.

- لاحظ الفارق في المعنى بين الجملتين الآتيتين:

- The students line up on the stage, and they all sing a song. (We listen to one song)

- The students line up on the stage, and **they each** sing a song.

(We get many songs: one song per student.)

2- يأتي بعد (each) اسم مفرد بعد و يأتي بعد (each of) اسم جمع أو ضمير جمع.

- Each member of the team plays really well.
- Each of their parents took a photo of them.
- Mother cooked special meals for each of us.

3- الفعل دائما مفرد بعد (each) أو (each of)

- Each student has to hand the homework in time.
- Each of my brothers wants his own car. - Each student wears a uniform.
- يأتي بعد (each) فعل جمع إذا جاء قبلها ضمير فاعل جمع.
- They each tell a story. = - Each of my children tells a story.

EVERY

1- تستخدم (every) للإشارة إلى أفراد المجموعة معاً.

- I gave every plant some water.
- Every student in the class was given a book.

2- يأتي بعد (every) اسم مفرد بعد و الفعل معها دائما مفرد.

- Every child received a present.
- Every car in the city causes some pollution.

3- لا تستخدم (of the) بعد (every) ولا يأتي معها أبدا اسم جمع.

- The teacher knows every student in the school. (NOT: every students)
- I enjoyed every minute of my stay in Africa. (NOT: every of the minutes)

4- تستخدم every عندما نتحدث عن شيء يحدث على فترات منتظمة

Ex: There's a bus every ten minutes.

Ex: Take two tablets every four hours.

Ex: I go to the dentist every six months.

* ملحوظة هامة جدا : تشير (both) إلى مجموعة من اثنين بينما تشير (each) إلى مجموعة من اثنين أو أكثر من اثنين.
و تشير (every) دائما إلى مجموعة من أكثر من اثنين.

- I gave both my parents a present.
- Each player in the singles final has a different style of play. (= two players)
- I gave each of my three brothers a card. (= more than two brothers)
- Each member at the meeting received a copy of the report. (= more than two members)
- Every player must attend the training sessions for the next match. (=all the players)
- There were cars parked along the sides of every street in town. (= all the streets)

None = not any of

1- تستخدم none للنفي وتشير إلى ثلاثة فأكثر أو اسم لا يعد (الفعل ممكن يكون مفرد – جمع):

نستخدم مع none إما اسم لا يعد (ويكون الفعل مفرد) أو اسم جمع ويكون (الفعل جمع أو مفرد):

- Can I have some more coffee?" "Sorry, there's none left."
- None of my friends (is - are) here.
- None of this money is mine.
- None of his books is (are) easy to understand.

-None of the students (have - has) done their homework.

(In this last example, The word their precludes the use of the singular verb.

- نستخدم none إما فاعل أو مفعول في الجملة:

- **None of the children was (were) hungry.**
- **He said he had sent me 3 emails, but I received none.**

- لاحظ انه اذا كانت الجملة منفية أصلا لا نستخدم **none** ونستخدم بدلا منها **any** :

She didn't remember none of us. X X X X

she didn't remember **any** of us. ✓✓✓✓

She remembered **none** of us. ✓✓✓✓

ان لو بنتكلم عن 2 فقط في النفي، نستخدم **Neither** وليس **None**:

He gave two answers, but none of them was right. X X X X

He gave two answers, but neither of them was right. ✓✓✓✓

- ممكن نستخدم  مفعول مثل **us/them/you** أو اسم إشارة **this/that/these/those** أو **None of the**

None of this information is true.

There are 3 computers here and **none of them** works well.

None of the money was left.

- لاحظ استخدام **none of whom** للإشارة الى عاقل و **none of which** للإشارة الى غير عاقل:

- I read 3 **books, none of which** was interesting.

- There are 10 **people** at the meeting, **none of whom** I've ever met.

لاحظ التعبيرات والتراكيب الآتية مع **none**

- **None but** Ali knows about our plan.

- **None too + Adj.** **صفة** = ليس...تماما (**pleased/happy/easy/happy**)

- Nada was **none too pleased with** her exam results.

None of (your) business لا شأن لك بذلك

How much do you earn? - **None of your business**

لمتفرقين : الفرق بين **each & every**

1 - نستخدم **each** لوصف أو القيام الضوء على عضو فردي في المجموعة لتمييزة وإبرازة ام **every** فتمستخدم للإشارة الى المجموعة كمجموعة من الافراد.

2- يفضل استخدام **every** مع الاعداد الكبيرة و **each** مع الاعداد الصغيرة.

- There are **four books** on the table. **Each book** is a different colour

Sahar loves reading. She has read **every book** in the library. (all the books)

3- يفضل استخدام **each** عند التحدث عن شيئين فقط

- In a football match, **each team** has eleven players

4- يفضل استخدام **every** عند التحدث عن عدد مرات حدوث الشيء (التكرار)

Ex: There's a bus **every ten minutes**

5- يمكن استخدام **each** بدون اسم بعدها ولكن لا يمكن استخدام **every** بدون اسم بعدها

ويمكن ان تأتي **each** في منتصف أو اخر الجملة:

- None of the rooms was the same. Each was different
- These magazines cost ten pounds each
- The students were each given a book

6- **بفضل استخدام every** اذا نعت باسم لا بعد.

He gave me every advice before I went for the climb

7- **نستخدم every وليس each مع الكلمات الاتية:**

Almost / nearly / particularly / without exception

- He visited almost every friend.

Choose the correct answer:

- We had to stand on the bus because seat was taken.
a) all b) none c) either d) every
- nation is proud of its culture.
a) Every b) All c) Any d) Neither
- I like my job because each is different in some way.
a) day b) days c) the day d) day's
- I don't have much information about this matter. Only
a) many b) a lot c) a few d) a little
- Can I ask you for money to pay off my debts?
a) some b) any c) many d) a lot of
- I don't have friends, only a few.
a) much b) any c) many d) a little
- During the procession, people were standing on side of the road.
a) each b) neither c) both d) half
- I tried not to spend so money on the party but in vain.
a) many b) some c) a lot of d) much
- A: Do you have juice left in the fridge? B: No, all of it had gone.
a) any b) some c) many d) a little
- My parents have a mobile phone.
a) all b) each c) every d) both
- Poems usually have three or more verses and in verse, there are words that rhyme.
a) every b) either c) all d) half
- Each of us lots of problems at work.
a) has b) have c) are having d) is
- I still have things to do.
a) a little b) much c) one d) a few
- I am going to buy bread from the bakery.
a) some b) a few c) two d) one
- If you want to know the news, you can read
a) much paper b) many paper c) a paper d) paper
- If you want to write any thing, you can use
a) much paper b) many paper c) a paper d) some paper
- This money is all yours. of it is mine.
a) Some b) A few c) None d) Much
- None of the doctors attended the meeting. They object to their salaries.
a) have b) has c) has had d) had had
- I enjoy the moments I spend with you.
a) each b) each of c) all d) every of
- There isn't money left to buy my own clothes.
a) many b) a lot of c) much d) a little
- How people are there in the team?
a) much b) some c) number d) many
- He asked me for information about global warming.
a) any b) many c) some d) a lot

a) little b) a little c) few d) a few

a) little b) a little c) few d) a few

a) every b) all c) either d) a

a) every b) none c) much d) all

a) much b) many c) little d) a lot

a. each b. every c. all d. any

a. all b. every c. some d. neither

a. few b. much c. many d. enough

a) many b) some c) lot d) much

a) many b) much c) lots d) some

a) some b) any c) a d) many

a) an b) some c) many d) all

a) have b) was c) is d) has

a) some b) a few c) any d) one

a) a little b) a few c) many d) little

a) a little b) a c) many d) an

a. several b. only a few c. many d. much

a. several b. a few c. many d. few

a. none b. a few c. much d. few

a. none b. a lot of c. much d. many

a. none b. lot of c. much d. any

a. none b. a few c. much d. little

a. none b. a few c. a little d. little

a. none b. a few c. too many d. few

a. none b. a few c. a little d. little

a. none b. a few c. a little d. little

a. none b. a few c. a little d. little

a. none b. a few c. a little d. few

51..... of them has travelled abroad. All of them live here.

a. None b. A few c. Many d. A lot of

52. She isn't popular. She has few friends.

a. none b. a few c. a little d. few

53. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had.....rain.

a. no one b. a few c. a little d. little

54. The two cars are similar. There is.....differences between them.

a. none b. a few c. a little d. few

55. I met someone on my way home. I helped.....carry the bags.

a. him b. their c. them d. it

56. of this money is hers. She is very poor.

a. None b. A few c. Many d. A lot of

57. The teacher talked to of the fifteen students while they were working.

a) lot b) every c) each d) both

58..... engineer in the factory was given a separate job to do.

a) Every b) All c) Many d) Any

59. Some cars have four doors and have two.

a) lot of b) some c) all d) much

60. These books are all Sarah's. of them belong to me.

a. None b. A few c. Many d. A lot of

61. Our holiday was a disaster. thing went wrong.

a) All b) Every c) Each d) Many

62. The bus service is excellent. There's a bus ten minutes.

a) lot b) every c) each d) both

63. There are too people on the ship, it is going to sink.

a) few b) much c) many d) enough

64. The tour guide gave tourist a ticket to enter the museum.

a) each b) all c) neither d) half

65. Ali was listening to music when I arrived.

a) a b) many c) a piece d) some

66. She doesn't drink tea with her food.

a) some b) many c) any d) a cup

67. Would you like sugar with your coffee?

a) a lot b) any c) some d) cup

68..... think in the same way, so we are friends

a) We each b) Each of us c) Each of we d) Every of us

69- There isn't that anyone can do about the noise of traffic.

a) much b) many c) any d) little

70. There has been fruit on the pear tree this year, so we won't be giving much away.

a. little b. all c. much d. every

71. My daughter got a better mark for her last composition as there were mistakes in it.

a. little b. fewer c. the least d. much

72. I went into town specially to buy a jacket for the party, but I didn't see that I liked.

a. a few b. any c. all d. much

73. I'm glad we bought the new lawn mower. Now I can mow the lawn using.....the effort.

a. none b. much c. all d. half

74..... of the competitors was badly affected by the extreme heat.

a. Some b. A few c. All d. None

75. The bank robbers asked to squat down.

a) all b) everyone c) everything d) no one

76. We bought some eggs from the market is fresh.

a) No one b) Many c) Much d) None

78..... was burnt to ashes in the fire.

a) All b) Some c) Each d) Everything

79. I'm sorry there is coffee left. Would you mind drinking tea instead?

a. none b. much c. any d. no

80..... of them knows how to speak English.

a. None b. All c. Any d. Some

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## NARRATIVE TENSES

### FORM

Subject + past tense

- He **went** to the station.

Subject + be (past) + verb -ing

-He **was going** to the station.

Subject + had + past participle

-He **had gone** to the station.

Subject + had + been + verb -ing

-He **had been going** to the station.

Subject + (has- have+ p.p)

- I've **always loved writing stories** ...

Subject + (has- have+been + V. ing ) p.p) - I've **been working** in this factory for 3 weeks..

### use:

Narrative tenses are used to talk about past events and to tell stories

نستخدمها للتعبير عن الاحداث الماضية وروايه القصص:

الزمن الاكثر شيوعا في الاستخدام هو الماضي البسيط

الارميه الاخرى وهى الماضى المستمر والماضى التام المستمر نستخدم

للتعبير عن الاحداث الاقدم او نقاطع الارميه او الاستمرار مع وجودحدث اخر

### لاحظ التالى

Ali **opened** the door very slowly, **looked** carefully around the room and **walked** in. The window **was** open and the curtains **were blowing** in the wind. Clearly someone **had left** in a hurry.

الحدث الاول **had left** لان شخص ما خرج مسرعا قبل دخول **على**

لذلك **Narrative Tenses** تستخدم ايضا مع ارميه ادوات الربط للتعبير عن احداث مختلفه

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1-While / As / When / Just as (فاعل) ماضى بسيط , ماضى مستمر (فاعل)

- While she **was walking** in the street, she **met** one of her old friends.

2-(While / As / When / Just as) ماضى مستمر ... ماضى مستمر (الحدثان لم يتقاطعا)

- While I **was studying**, my father **was reading**.

When ماضى بسيط , ماضى مستمر (فاعل)

When ماضى مستمر , ماضى بسيط (فاعل)

كما يمكن أن يأتي بعد **when** ماضى بسيط ثم ماضى مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى :

- I **was studying English** when the lights **went out**.

- The lights **went out** when I **was studying English**.

يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع **when** فى الماضى البسيط :

- يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع **when** فى الماضى البسيط إذا كانا متتابعين و لم يقطع احدهما الآخر

When he **arrived**, he **found** the door locked.

الفعل بعد **and** يأخذ نفس شكل الفعل الذي يسبقها:

• He **was writing** a letter **and listening** to some music.

لاحظ عدم استخدام **to Be** فى الماضى المستمر:

- **While / When I was at school, I worked to a plan.**

يمكن أن يأتي بعد **because** ماضي مستمر و الفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط :

- Magdy **couldn't hear** the phone **because** he **was having** a shower.

=====

ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + **past perfect** + فاعل + **After** +

ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + **past perfect** + فاعل + **As soon as** +

ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + **past perfect** + فاعل + **When** +

ماضي تام + **past perfect** + مده في الماضي + **By** +

Ex: **After** he **had done** his homework, he **watched** television.

After doing his homework, he **watched** television.

Having done his homework, he **watched** television.

He **parked** his car **as soon as** he **had found** a place.

ماضي تام + **past perfect** + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **Before** +

Ex: Before he **parked** his, he **had found** a place.

ماضي تام + **past perfect** + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **By the time** +

ماضي تام + **past perfect** + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **When** +

Ex: **By the time** the police **arrived** the thief **had escaped**.

When he **had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.

When he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.

لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين هاتين الجملتين:

- **When I arrived** at the station, the train **left**.

= I arrived, then the train left.

- **When I arrived** at the station, the train **had left**.

= The train left before I arrived.

يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

- When I met Ali yesterday, I remembered that we **had met** before, about ten years ago.

ماضي تام + **till / until** + ماضي بسيط غالبا منفى المصدر + **Didn't** +

ماضي بسيط + **that** + ماضي تام + **past perfect** + **It wasn't until** +

ماضي بسيط + **past simple** + **that** + فاعل + ماضي تام + **It was only when** +

Ex: He **didn't park** his car **until** he **had found** a place.

It wasn't until he **had found** a place **that** he **parked** his car.

It was only when he **had read** the novel **that** he **watched** TV.

ماضي بسيط + **past simple** + **when** + **no sooner** + **than** + **hardly** + **had** + فاعل + **scarcely** + **when**

Ex: He **had no sooner gone** shopping **than it started** to rain.

He **had hardly gone** shopping **when it started** to rain.

لا حظ استخدام no sooner/hardly /scarcely بين had و التصريف الثالث (pp)
إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner/hardly/scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى فى صيغة استفهام.

No sooner

than

Hardly + had + فاعل + p.p. + when + past simple ماضى بسيط

Scarcely

when

- **No sooner had they finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.

- **Hardly had they finished** painting our new house **when** we **moved** into it.

لا بد من استخدام الماضى التام إذا كان ذلك يؤثر على معنى الجملة.

- He thanked me for what I **had done**.

- He found the bag, which he **had lost**.

- He was tired because he **had worked** for 14 hours.

- They **had been waiting for** an hour **when** the train **arrived**.

- **We'd been waiting for** three hours **before** our plane **took** off.

- There **were** floods because it **had been raining for** three days.

- Mona **has studied** English **for** ten years.

- **We have been** at this school **since** 2012.

I **got** the job and **I've been working** there ever since.

-The streets **are** muddy as it **has been raining** for three hours now.

-The streets **were** muddy as it **had been raining** for three hours now.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- A long time has passed I saw him.

a) as long as b) because c) since d) until

2- I a book when somebody knocked on the door.

a) read b) has read c) am reading d) was reading

3- We our old friends for a year. They are too busy.

a) haven't been met b) hadn't met c) didn't meet d) haven't met

4- I to be a doctor since I was ten.

a) wanted b) was wanting c) have wanted d) want

5- When I was eight, I a program about a famous Egyptian doctor on television.

a) saw b) have seen c) was seeing d) was seen

6- We a meeting at work this morning when suddenly all the lights went out.

a) having b) had had c) have had d) were having

7- Since I started the job two years ago, I important people from all over the world.

a) have wanted b) had wanted c) wanted d) wanting

8- I my homework while my brother was watching television.

a) doing b) have done c) was doing d) had done

9- I first my best friend when we were both about 3 years old.

a) meet b) have met c) met d) meeting

10- What at 3 o'clock yesterday?

a) were you done b) were you doing c) you were doing d) do you do

11- My mother was cooking dinner when I home.

a) had arrived b) was arriving c) have arrived d) arrived

- 12- I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he to the radio.
a) has listened b) was listening c) is listening d) would listen
13. Someone phoned me while I (cook - was cooked - am cooking - was cooking) the dinner.
14. While my car (was mending - was being mended - has mended - had mended), I went shopping.
15. While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister (was looking - has been looked - was being looked - had looked) after.
16. As soon as he (takes - has taken - will take - had taken) the photograph, he showed it to his friend.
17. As soon as the robbers (had arrested - had been arrested - were arresting - are arrested), they were taken to jail.
18. When Ola went back to school, she found she the wrong composition, the day before.
a) wrote b) had written c) has written d) had been written
19. As soon as the teacher the lesson, the students started to ask their questions.
a) finishes b) have finished c) had finished d) will finish
20. I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he to the radio.
a) has listened b) was listening c) is listening d) would listen
21. After they the match, the players jumped with joy.
a) would win b) win c) winning d) had won
22. By the time I arrived at school, the bell
a) rang b) rings c) would ring d) had already rung
23. They couldn't go swimming because they their swimsuits.
a) forget b) have forgotten c) had forgotten d) will forget
- 24- When he returned home, he found that his mobile phone
a) had disappeared b) has disappeared
c) has been disappeared d) had been disappeared
- 25- After he some good news, he left home.
a) had received b) has received c) is received d) receives
26. I'm a student in the third in the third secondary grade. I English for eight years.
a) learn b) learnt c) are learning d) have been learning
- 27 Ali and his brother the desert land and farming it for about eight years now.
a) had been reclaiming b) would be reclaiming
c) are reclaiming d) have been reclaiming
28. Yesterday, my sister (gives - has given - gave - would give) me a book she had finished reading the day before.
29. My father retired last week. He (worked - has worked - has been working - had worked) for the same company for 25 years.
30. Adel asked which team was red because he (doesn't see - hasn't seen - can't see - had not seen) these teams before.
31. Jack knew Steve was at the match because Steve (had phoned - phones - was phoning - would phone) him before he went.
32. By the time she (finishes - finished - has finished - was finishing) writing her report, she had drunk six cups of tea.
33. After I (finish - have finished - had been finishing - had finished) my homework, I watched my favourite TV programme.
34. She (has found - found - finds - will find) work as a secretary to someone who had been a friend of his father's.
35. He was a successful writer when people realized that his books (had written - written - had been written - wrote) by other people.
36. When I saw him, he (hadn't finished - hasn't finished - wasn't finishing - doesn't finish) his work yet.
37. He didn't know the truth until he (reads - has read - would read - had read) the newspaper.

38. No sooner (he had - has he - had he - would he) left the building than it collapsed.

39. I was terribly afraid because I (have - am - was - had) never flown before.

40. I very ill since we last met.

a) has been

b) have been

c) was

d) had been

الحمد لله رب العالمين